

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 18 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 69, 54

December 18, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 65, 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 93, 86

2811 號式月一十年寅甲

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

五拜禮 號八十月二拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36. PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LATEST CONCERNING THE GERMAN RAID.

BRITISH FLEET BOMBARDS THE TURKS.

Allies Take German Trenches at Point of Bayonet.

EGYPT CONSTITUTED BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Egypt a British Protectorate.

Dec. 17, 10.50 p.m.
It is officially announced that, in view of the state of war arising from the action of Turkey, Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey is thus terminated. The British Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of the inhabitants. Sir Arthur MacMahon has been appointed High Commissioner. [Col. Sir Arthur MacMahon, K.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., has been Foreign Secretary to the Government of India since 1911. He joined the Indian Political Department in 1890, and has done much service in the demarcation of boundaries, etc. in India. He was appointed Master of Ceremonies to H.M. the King during the Royal visit to India.]

German Trenches Taken at Point of Bayonet.

Dec. 17, 4.50 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
From the sea to the Lys we have taken several trenches at the point of the bayonet.
We consolidated our positions at Lombaertzyde and Saint Georges, and organised ground gained west of Gheluvelt.
We progressed at several points in the region of Vermelles.

Effective Artillery Fire.

There has been no infantry action on the rest of the front, but there has been most effective firing by our heavy artillery in the vicinity of Tracy-le-Val, and also in Champagne, Argonne and Verdun.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

Casualties at Scarborough and Whitby.

Dec. 17, 5.55 p.m.
It is announced from Scarborough that 19 civilians were killed and 21 are retained in hospital, while a large number are suffering from slighter injuries.
It is confirmed that two people were killed and two injured at Whitby.

Record Cruiser-Building.

The Admiralty announces that the cruiser Caroline has been constructed and delivered within a year. This record performance has been accomplished by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. The contract date was May 21, 1915.

Cabinet Considers Raid.

A full meeting of the Cabinet is understood to have considered the German raid.

Turkey Climbs Down to Italy.

Dec. 17, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that, in the Senate, Signor Sonnino announced that, as a result of Italy's demands, the Porte had instructed the Governor of Yemen to send the British Consul immediately back to the Italian Consulate and to prosecute those responsible.

[The above evidently refers to the action of Turkish gendarmes in arresting the British Consul at Hodeidah, in the Italian Consulate there.]

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Fleet Bombards Turks.

Dec. 17, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the British Fleet on Sunday bombarded the Turks, who were concentrated in the Gulf of Saros.

Naval Engagement Officially Reported.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Dec. 16, 3.35 p.m.
The Admiralty and War Office announce that German war vessels shelled West Hartlepool this morning and were driven off. They also fired at Scarborough and Whitby; they have been engaged by our ships.

Re-occupation of Belgrade Confirmed.

Dec. 18, 2.50 a.m.
The Russian Commander-in-Chief reports no action of importance yesterday.
The Russians are pursuing German troops in the region of Mlava.
In the Carpathians, considerable Austrian forces are descending the northern slopes.
An official statement issued at Nish reports that, after a desperate battle, the Serbian forces re-occupied Belgrade.

German Attacks Repulsed.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Dec. 16.
A British squadron has violently bombarded Westend. The Belgians have repulsed counter-attacks and we have occupied farms on the left bank of the Yser and progressed also in this region.
The artillery fighting in the Arras, Aisne and Champagne regions was clearly to our advantage.
We have repulsed several attacks in Woerre and Alsace.

Ex-Premier's Son Killed.

The son of M. Barthou, ex-premier of France, aged eighteen years, was wounded at Thann and succumbed.

Valuable Help for Serbia.

A telegram from Nish states that M. Pashitch, the Serbian Prime Minister, has thanked the French Minister for the valuable help given by French guns, which ensured victory to the Serbian troops.

Italy's Neutrality Approved.

From Rome it is reported that the Senate has passed a vote of confidence in the Government, thereby approving the maintenance of neutrality.

French Official Report.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

In the Nieuport region the Allies reached St. Georges, where the Belgian Army is repulsing a counter-attack, and progressed in the region of Kien, Zillebeke and St. Eloi.

The British squadron violently bombarded Westend.

In Arras, the Aisne and Champagne regions, artillery fighting took place, in which we had the advantage at several points. Slight progress was made in Argonne and La Grurie wood.

West of Pont-a-Mousson and Mortemer wood, the French troops repulsed the German attacks and retained the trenches carried on the 13th.

North of Couronne we re-occupied Desmesnille, and west of Carney we repulsed an attack, inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans.

The King of Serbia returned to Belgrade on Tuesday morning. With the exception of 60,000 prisoners there are no Austrian troops between the Drina and Save rivers.

The Austrian press is spreading absolutely false news on the Moroccan situation.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Slight Progress in Flanders.

Dec. 17, 3 a.m.
The Paris official evening communique states that there has been slight progress to the sea on the north-east of Nieuport, south-east of Ypres and along the railway in the direction of La Bassée. Elsewhere there is nothing noteworthy to report.

Austrian Progress Checked.

Dec. 17, 4.45 a.m.
An official despatch issued at Petrograd says that the enemy in the Mlava region has been driven back toward the frontier. Obsolete German attacks were made throughout the day. On the left bank of the Vistula, our troops retired a little near Sochaczew, but our counter-attacks elsewhere kept the enemy to his positions.
The progress of the Austrians advancing from beyond the Carpathians has been checked.

The German Version.

Dec. 17, 4.50 a.m.
A Berlin official report states:—
Portions of our High Seas Fleet attacked the English east coast and bombarded the fortified places of Scarborough and Hartlepool. Regarding their further course of action no information can yet be given.

East Coast Raid Casualties.

Dec. 17, 5.50 a.m.
It is unofficially reported that there were 25 killed at Scarborough and 48 killed at Hartlepool, where there were also 130 injured and 7 wounded.

Hartlepool Casualties; Authentic Statement.

Dec. 17, 12.55 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that, according to latest reports from Hartlepool, the losses there were fifty-five civilians killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded.

MR. W. ROCKEFELLER IN COURT.

New York, Nov. 5.—William Rockefeller and John L. Billard were arraigned in the criminal branch of the Federal Court today on the indictments found against them and nineteen other New Haven directors charging conspiracy to monopolise interstate commerce.

Rockefeller pleaded not guilty. Billard entered a similar plea, but served notice through Mr. Homer S. Cummings, of Stamford, his counsel, that he reserved the right to withdraw that plea on November 24 and enter a plea at bar, claiming immunity from punishment under the indictment.

This plea will be based on Billard's appearance as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation which led to the present indictment. He was sworn as a witness at that investigation and there is little doubt that the fact will save him from prosecution.

Held in \$5,000 Bail.
Billard is the second of the twenty-one distinguished defendants to give notice of a plea of immunity. Edward D. Robbins, chief counsel for the New Haven, having taken similar action on Wednesday when arraigned. Both Billard and Rockefeller were held in \$5,000 bail and allowed until November 23 for their counsel to decide what formal action shall be taken with regard to the indictments. Billard is a pleasant-faced man with white hair, white moustache and ruddy complexion. In appearance he is not unlike Admiral Dewey.

Rockefeller was arraigned before Judge Foster at 10.30 o'clock this morning. His appearance at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon had been ostentatiously advertised. To avoid publicity, Rockefeller arrived with John A. Garver at 10.30 o'clock.

Expecting that Rockefeller would do just that, all the newspaper reporters and photographers also arrived at 10.30 o'clock, whereupon, to make it a pleasant occasion all around, Rockefeller posed for a picture, but excused himself from giving an interview on the ground

that his voice was in bad condition. It undoubtedly was. His plea of not guilty was scarcely audible when he made it across the bar of the court.

Attired in a grey suit, black overcoat, flat top derby and tan gloves and carrying a malacca stick, the Standard Oil magnate, who has been reputed to be wealthier even than his brother, John D., was escorted to the courtroom on the second floor of the Federal building.

His Fifth Indictment.

Terminating his chat with Garver and rising as the judge entered, the millionaire defendant, with a slight nervous twitching of his eyes and mouth, faced Clerk Leary.

There was no time to summon William Rockefeller to the bar. Leary got as far as "Mr. Rockefeller—" when Garver interposed and announced his client was there. "Do you waive the formal reading of the indictment?" he was asked.

Rockefeller bowed, whereupon the big diamond in his black tie threw out a series of brilliant shafts.

"How do you plead to this indictment which charges you with conspiracy to monopolise interstate commerce?"

"Not guilty, your honour," came the reply in a husky voice.

He was given until November 23 to decide whether he desired to withdraw the plea. Bail for him was furnished by a surety company. It was recalled that this is the fifth time that Rockefeller has been under indictment. He was indicted once in Texas, once in Ohio and once as a Standard Oil official, and in 1891 as a New Haven director for responsibility for an accident on the road.

Feeding Them.

Owner.—"Here, what are you doing? Don't you know you're not allowed to take fish out of this water?"

Angler (three hours without a bite).—"I'm not taking them on I'm feeding them."

WEATHER FORECAST FINE

Barometer 30.10

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The cruiser Caroline has been constructed and delivered within a year—a record performance.

A full meeting of the Cabinet is understood to have considered the German raid.

The progress of the Austrian advancing from the Carpathians has been checked.

It is officially stated that the German bombardment caused no panic anywhere.

The British Fleet has bombarded the Turkish concentrated in the Gulf of Saros.

A son of M. Barthou, former Premier of France, who was wounded at Thann, has succumbed.

The Italian Senate has passed a vote of confidence in the Government, approving the policy of neutrality.

Petrograd reports that the enemy in the Mlava region has been driven back towards the frontier.

The Serbian Premier has thanked the French Minister for help given by French guns, thus ensuring victory to the Serbian troops.

It is officially announced that 19 civilians were killed at Scarborough and 21 are retained in hospital; two were killed at Whitby and two injured.

As a result of Italy's demands, Turkey has decided to prosecute those responsible for the arrest of the British Consul in the Italian Consulate at Hodeidah.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall's yarn report appears in this issue.

General news and an article on the Russian Army appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

A notification issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York regarding a Day of Intercession appears elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Silk and Fancy Goods—

G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—

2.30 p.m.

Sale of Slatow Drawn Work and Embroideries—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Y.W.C.A. Sale of work at St. Paul's College.

Tuesday, December 22.

Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 23.

Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 2.

A.D.O. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.

A.D.O. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 10.

U. dan Fete, H.K. University—7 p.m.

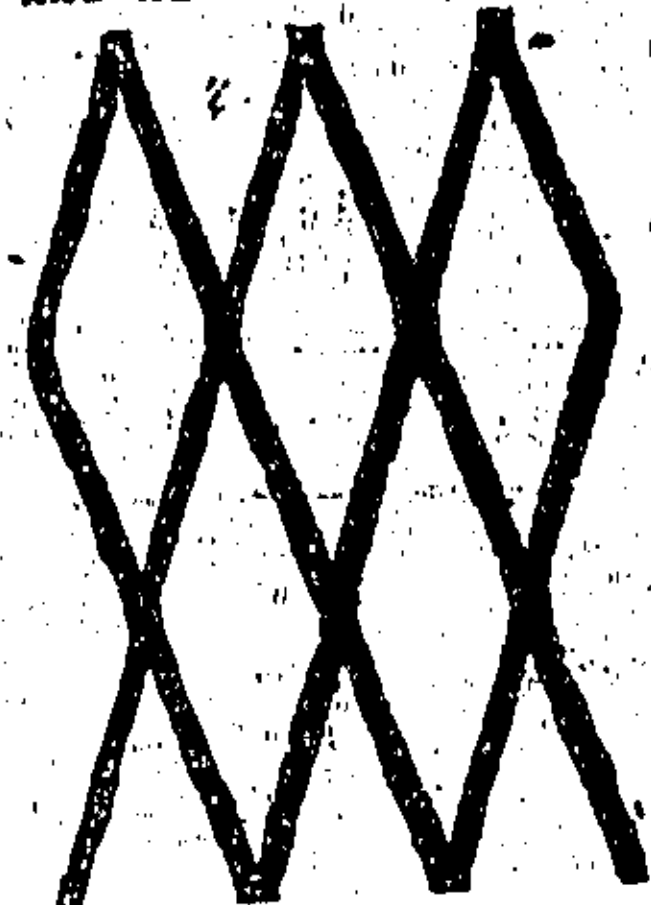
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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1911.

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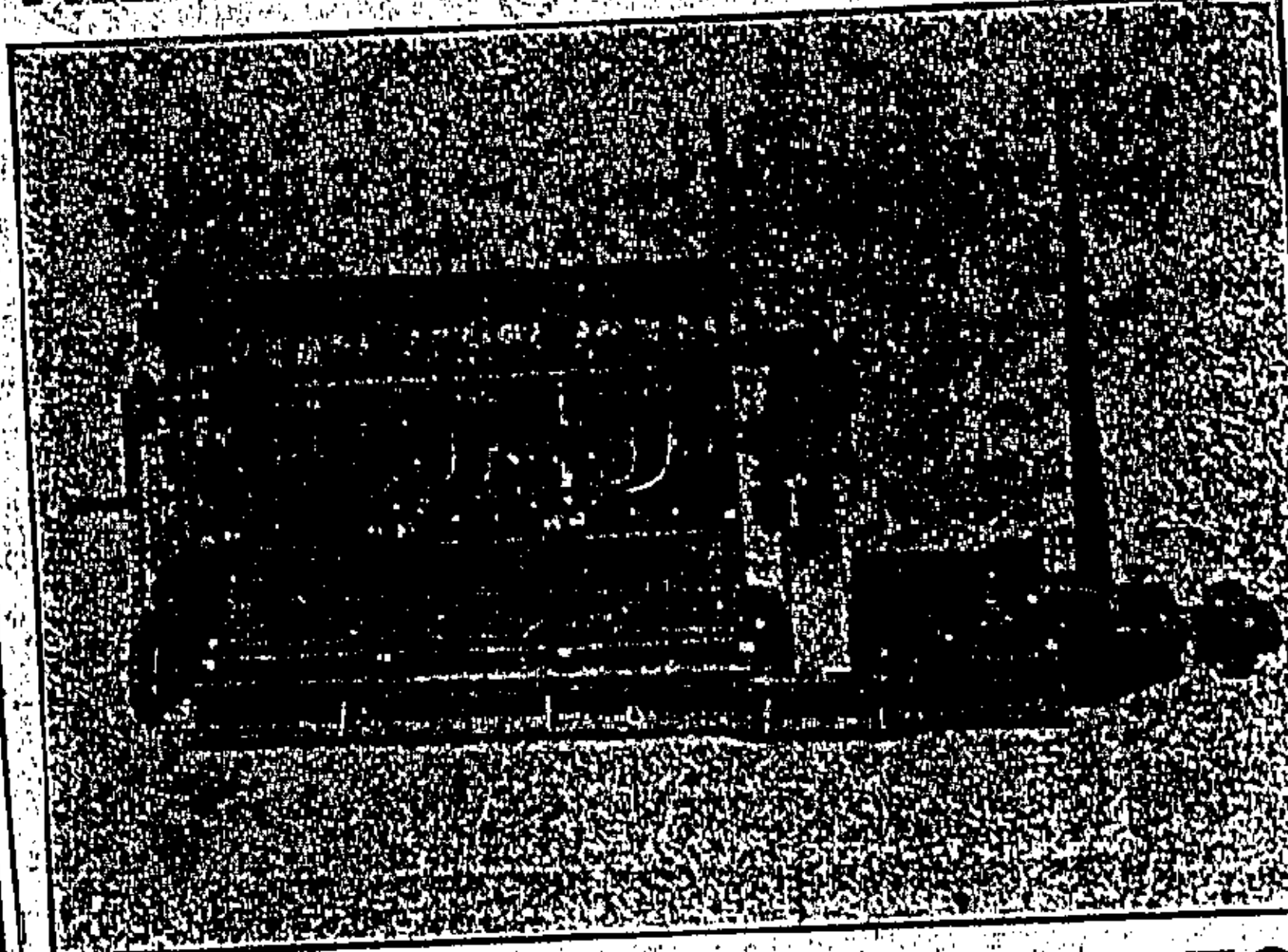
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.
The Attack on Home
Coasts.

For a second time since the war began the rear of the guns of German warships has been heard in the British coast. On Nov. 3 German shells fell near the sands of Yarmouth and on Wednesday a German cruiser force made a demonstration off the Yorkshire coast, in the course of which Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough were shelled. The enemy cruisers only remained in action about an hour when they were engaged by patrol vessels, but during that brief hour, the damage wrought to property was serious and, telegrams inform us, over a hundred persons were killed and injured. These are indeed exciting days at sea, and out from them come reports of awakening activities of the German fleet. Recent events have proved the initiative of the Germans as commerce destroyers, their audacity as raiders and their competency as participants in sea actions, but the opportunity for a decisive action has been lacking by reason of the skulking tactics of the enemy.

Daily Press.

The Fanning Economic Garden. If the Fanning Economic Garden project is not entirely forgotten, this statement of the results which have followed from the educational policy pursued by the Japanese in Korea should do something to revive interest in the effort. The very interesting report on the New Territories prepared by Mr. Orme a couple of years ago showed how helpful such education might be in the agricultural districts across the water, though we do not recollect that Mr. Orme put forward any plan for overcoming the difficulties which stand in the way of the greater agricultural development of the territory. He referred to efforts which have been made from time to time by enterprising individuals to improve the standard of cultivation in the New Territories, and he pointed out that failure in such cases had been due not so much to unsuitability of the soil or climate, as to want of proper attention—to slack management and unskilled labour. Would it not be worth some effort to overcome these obstacles to progress on the same lines as the Japanese have pursued in Korea? There is scope for agricultural enterprise in the New Territories, and we should be sorry to learn that the Economic Garden project had been dropped.

China Mail.

The Attempt on the English
Coast.

While it is, of course, regrettable, that such an exploit took place, it is, as already stated, easily understood how it occurred. Ships daring enough to take advantage of fog can find it a comparatively easy matter to do not a little damage, if they have luck enough to carry out what they intend. In the present instance the Germans appear to have been glad enough to have been able to get away after having done a little more than announce their presence. From their point of view, the incident must therefore be considered as a failure. From our point of view it will almost certainly be something in the nature of a godsend, for it will inevitably act as a powerful stimulus towards arousing the whole country and keeping all classes of the people more thoroughly alive than they may have been to the dangers that may at any time threaten us. Since the beginning of the war, the whole population of the United Kingdom has been in entire accord with what has been done by the Government towards assisting in the overthrow of Prussian militarism and the arrogant and presumptuous pretensions of the Germans generally. Almost a million and a half of our best manhood have come forward to form a second British Army, an Army that will soon be ready to assist their comrades in the field. In many other respects keen and active sympathy has been shown and willing service given.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

Kinematography.

Though it is not to be expected that motion pictures can be secured which show scenes of actual fighting in Europe, it is satisfactory to know that the kinematograph is placing on record incidents in the great crisis which will not only prove of much interest in years to come but which have, of course, great attraction at the present time. Kinematography has reached a wonderful scientific pitch and its possibilities appear to be unlimited. It is a form of entertainment which requires no aid to ensure its general appreciation, whether to interest, instruct or amuse; animated photography is ever obliging. Some of the best films can be seen each evening at St. George's Indoor Kinema, Bubbling Well, Shanghai. In this comfortable place of entertainment there is always a varied selection of pictures, which embrace the latest war topics, and some excellent comedies.

Slam Irrigation Scheme.

It has been freely rumoured of late that the irrigation of the lower Monam valley is indefinitely postponed and that the expert engineers who have been engaged for some time past in drawing up the plan and formulating the scheme are all leaving. On enquiry at the Ministry of Finance, says the *Bangkok Times*, we learn that there is no foundation for this rumour. The Government has, of course, realised that a loan is out of the question at present, all available funds in Europe being required for the purposes of the war. Necessarily therefore the financing of the irrigation project by means of a new loan has to be postponed for the time being. But it is believed that it will be possible to proceed with the execution of certain preliminary works connected with the general scheme with funds now in the hands of the Government—such expenditure being eventually recouped out of the proceeds of the loan when it is raised. As regards the rumour of the departure of the engineers, it may be pointed out that Mr. Ward came to Siam for the definite purpose of investigating the feasibility of inaugurating a comprehensive scheme of irrigation in Lower Siam, and of making a report to the Government thereon. When he has done this his mission will be brought to a close.

A New Chinese Loan.

According to an American telegram to the Chinese Press, it is alleged that President Yuan has negotiated a loan of \$100,000,000 gold from Messrs. Morgan and Company of New York and that as the alleged loan is not authorised by the legislative body of the Chinese Republic, the sender or senders of the telegram urge the Chinese Press to oppose it with all its might. As nothing is known or heard here about such a loan in the United States it is believed the report is a fabrication which must have been invented by Yuan's opponents.—*N.C. Daily News*.

Chinese Land Tax.

It has been decided to enforce the consolidation of the land tax in China in three stages. In the first stages, commencing from the first January next year to complete in half a year, the law of the standard of measurement of land including the classification of cultivated land, and the rates to be levied thereon. Second stage in two years and a half to carry on the revision of the legislation of land by properly classifying land. In the third stage with half a year to prepare to effect the new rates to be actually levied by cancelling the old system.

Behn Meyer and Co. Fined. Ipoh, December 5.—In the Ipoh Police Court to-day, Behn Meyer & Co. were fined \$20 for failing to file a list of directors in conformity with the Companies Act. It was stated in defence that the firm did not know this had to be done till last September when, owing to the war, there was much difficulty.—*Straits Times*.

NOTICE

Victor Records for Christmas



Wherever there's a Victor or a Victrola, some new Victor Records will be a most appropriate gift. They will add to the enjoyment of the instrument and make it practically new again.

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THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Opinions of a German Officer.

The letter of a German Captain, from the Eastern battlefields, published in the *Berliner Tagblatt*, contradicts in some respects prevailing German impressions concerning the Russian army. He writes: "Our opponents were hidden in the trenches and practically invisible. The Russian uniforms are admirably adapted to this sort of warfare. The fellows look like Polish field labourers and are indistinguishable from the colour of the ground. When we had approached them to within 500 metres, there was hoisted from the trenches a white flag as a sign of surrender. I suspected from previous experience that this was a trick, and gave orders to continue firing, but not a single shot took effect, as the Russians were completely hidden in the deep trenches. Step by step we advanced toward them, and out they came and surrendered. Strange to say, there were only about eighty of them, the others having made their way out of the trenches further below, which had been dug terrace-wise, and escaped under cover by side-paths.

"I had noticed at the front trench a thin wire, whose presence I could not explain, and which I forgot all about during the subsequent tumult, but we were soon to learn its purpose. The entire manoeuvre had been arranged to tempt us forward as food for the Russian artillery. While until then no trace of the artillery had been visible or audible, there suddenly began a stupendous shrapnel fire. Evidently, the electric wire in the trenches had given the signal. The first shrapnel exploded directly over our heads. There was nothing tentative about the firing. The hostile artillery knew precisely where we were. We sought cover in one of the forward trenches, but such a shelter is of not much value against shrapnel. There seemed to be little force in the projectiles. We had a feeling as though a shower of fragments was being rained down on us, and few of the shrapnel produced any effect whatever. One of them tore open my coat in the back, near the shoulder, without touching the shirt; another grazed my right hand so lightly that the scar is scarcely noticeable any more; a few rattled down my leather leggings without producing any impression. Even of the grenades, which were fired afterwards, scarcely one exploded. If the guns had been more carefully loaded, hardly one of those who were on the spot where I and the other members of my company stood would have survived.

"The Russian infantry, with which I became further acquainted while leading several convoys of prisoners, is not worth much, in my opinion. The men are excellent when it comes to occupying trenches—the main tactics of the Russians; but I believe it would be extremely difficult to get them to take the initiative. The artillery, however, is splendid, certainly the force that opposed us, but I hear also from others that the artillery aim is admirable.

"Among the prisoners there were seven Russian officers. One of them, who came from Dorpat, was of good German stock. He made an excellent impression, and was in no way inferior to our own officers. Wholly inaccurate is the statement, so often met with in German newspapers, that the Russians are in rage. The Russian uniform is bare and of the colour of dirt, but it is practical and durable. While in charge of a transport of 1,200 prisoners, I did not see a single uniform that was torn or patched. The material is exceedingly strong and serviceable."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barton, Major R., Artillery Mess, London P. O.
Bongniu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Cohan, Sydney, Hongkong Hotel, London.
Collins, Passenger, Oriental, Bangkok.
Eriksen, Mrs., Peak Hotel, Bangkok.
Ginsang, Foochow.
Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Kulimmar, Manila.
Makingscen, 4200 Building House, Seattle.
Onlay, Cholon.
Phoenixchun, Bantham St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Sanchiong, Bantham St., Makassar.
Siddah Cangany, Nanjangud, Saigon.
Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.
W. B. ELWES, Superintendent. Hongkong, Dec. 10th, 1914.
Grent Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Aleher, Yokohama.
Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chueenghong, Shanghai.
Itaihang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.
Paul Pedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Fowlinghong, Yokohama.
Kuanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Socolnik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
A. B. SORENSEN, Actg. Superintendent. Hongkong, Dec. 11th, 1914.

Prepaid Advertisements

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Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.
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TO LET.

TO LET.—Immediately, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, & 11, Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Recently colour-washed. Rent, including use of electric light fittings, \$58 per month. Particulars on application to O.C., A.S.C., Victoria Bks., Hongkong. Keys may be obtained from Watchman at No. 5 Austin Avenue.

TO LET.—From January, Cheap, Top Flat, 51 Pottinger Street. On the gate of Central Police. Fine view of Harbour and Peak. Apply within.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
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FOR SALE.—20 Foot Teak Wood Boat fitted with 10 H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN IN HONGKONG.

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A Leakage of Gold.

Despite the fact that notes equal to more than thirty millions sterling have been put into circulation, the stock of gold at the Bank of England has only increased by a amount received from abroad. Clearly there is a leakage somewhere. Either gold is being hoarded or is being secretly exported from this country, or perhaps both expedients are being put by the enemy in operation against us. Germans in business in England would, in existing circumstances, have no difficulty in collecting gold, and it is quite open to those who leave us from time to time, or for neutrals who are really German agents, to carry with them consignments, small individually but making in the total a very large amount. There are strong suspicions that the enemy has been, and is, at work to reduce our available supply. The drain must be stopped, even if the authorities have to take very stringent measures to do so. Foreigners found leaving this country with more gold than they can reasonably be supposed to require for their immediate needs must be treated as smugglers, and it will be necessary for the Customs House officers to make a free exercise of their right of search.

German Governor Takes Refuge

In San Francisco. Accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Horman Meriz, German Governor of Jaluit Island of the Marshall group, arrived from San Francisco on November 8, according to the *San Francisco Examiner*, on the steamship *Siberia*. When the Japanese seized the Marshall Islands the Governor and his family were taken to Yokohama on a Japanese steamer.

Prince Louis a Privy Councillor. Prince Louis of Battenberg has been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

The New Test. "Truly rural" is no longer the supreme sobriety test for the husband coming in at 2 a.m. Lady, try him on "Przemysl."

Makes Him Wild. "This," said the keeper, "is the wildest animal in the menagerie. It has only two teeth, and we feed it on beef bones." "Then it can't gnaw them?" put in a visitor. "Yes," said the keeper, "that's what makes it so wild."

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

"MINORU" and "MANIFESTO" HORSE RACE GAMES.

THE "ASCOT" RACE GAME INDIVIDUAL and CLOCKWORK WINDING.

"PUFF BILLIARDS" "BILLY COFF"

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"BADMINTON"

"CLOCK GOLF"

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"CALLE"

PORTABLE MOTORS.

Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you a demonstration.

Two Sizes:—2 3/4 h.p. & 3 1/2-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnetos.



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Telephone 27.

CANTON AGENTS,
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NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE.

A TASTY SWEETMEAT OF THE FIRST QUALITY, PURE, WHOLESOME & NOURISHING.



YOU CANNOT MISTAKE ITS DAINTY PACKING OF RED & GOLD.
ON SALE AT ALL CONFECTIONERY STORES.

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Pedder Street. (Joining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
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TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRIVATE GREETING CARDS.

AUTOGRAPH CARDS

IN BOXES.

LETT'S DIARIES

FOR

1915.

BEHIND THE PICTURE, by M. McD. Bodkin, K. C. 1/75
THE LADY OF GROSVENOR PLACE, by A Member of Society 1/75
THE BLACK PERIL, by George Webb Hardy 1/75
THE COST OF WINGS, by Richard Dobson 1/75
THE CORYSTON FAMILY, by Mrs. Humphry Ward 1/75
THE GREATER LAW, by Victoria Cross 1/75

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Gel IZAL because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."
One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis Parties.
Pints \$1.05 per doz. Splits 65 cts. per doz.

PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known Continental spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.
Prices:—\$0.85 per doz. Pints. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.
Price:—\$0.90 per doz.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this the popularity it so well deserves.
Prices:—\$1.05 per doz. Pints. \$0.65 per doz. Splits.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

RAWORTH-ROBINSON:—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Thursday, 17th December, by the Rev. Copley Moyle, Arthur Basil Raworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Raworth, Streatham, London, S.W. to Winifred Redfearn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Redfearn Robinson, Emsworth, Hants.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

"WOMEN AND DRINK."

It does not tend to keep one's temper even when one reads of irresponsible clergymen, with responsibilities they very often fail to appreciate, literally ranting about the consumption of drink by soldiers' wives. It is always a much more easily accomplished matter to find defects than to find remedies. That is not to argue that remedies cannot be found, but the point is that they are not sought for by most of the carping critics. And the armchair reformers are the very ones who look only for faults and are too busy in running up an aggregate in that direction to spare the time in seeking a remedy for just one of the ills they spend so much time in wailing about. We learn from the *Daily News* that a clergyman has been giving vent to his opinions on the matter of soldiers' wives imbibing in a manner that calls forth from him most bitter denunciation. "It is a most unfortunate state of affairs, of course, and yet one cannot help having sympathy for many of the poor souls," is the sage and Christian remark that is attributed to the clergyman who, that journal tells us, works in the midst of much of this "new drunkenness." Well, it is fairly obvious that if his work in the midst of those people who have indulged in this "new" sin has had no better result than he makes out, it is about time he devoted his energy to some other direction, if he is mindful of his right to liberty. He admits, with all the frankness in the world, that "the women are in a dreadful nervous condition, all of them. They are alone, and they go out for sympathy." Therein, we are inclined to think, lies the root of the whole mischief. They go out for sympathy, but do they find it? If the rev. gentleman's parishioners or congregation are made up of these poor souls for the most part, and the minority who are in the position to dole out that rather plentiful sympathy which patronising persons like the shepherd of the local flock seem capable of, then no wonder these husbandless women try to forget the penalty they are paying for their loyalty in the cheering depths of a quarter of rum. The learned and benevolent padre suggests that the ladies in the districts should form clubs for these women and do other wonderful things now they have "degraded" themselves, but would it not have been better for these steps to have been taken for the creature comforts of the "fallen" before they had reached the awful precipices over which they came to grief? He suggests "big teas" for them. How practical some of us Christians are when we have the opportunity of boasting a superior social degree. One can well imagine the feelings of the poor soldiers' wives who, while drinking weak tea, have to listen to sermons on what they should and should not do by folk who mimic the Samaritan on other people's contributions. Let them bring brightness to these women's homes, so that they will not have to go out for sympathy and fall at the door of the tavern. Let them all their capboards and clothe them and their little ones, just as the father or the son used to do, and then, perhaps, these women will be able to forget the sorrow and misery attached to losing a breadwinner in the trenches.

A Reminder to Canton.

It will be recalled that when, some time back, the problem of the redemption of Kwangtung's paper currency was most acute, the Central Government advanced to the authorities in Canton a sum of over twelve million dollars for the purpose. This money, it appears, was obtained, ten millions from the proceeds of the big loan to reform the salt administration, and two and a half millions from the salt revenue. At the time it was decided, at a conference of the currency authorities, that the money should be repaid by Kwangtung from the revenue obtained from the increase of the Provincial land tax. Now we notice from a Peking journal that the Minister of Finance has been making enquiries from the Governor of Kwangtung as to when he will be able to repay the amount loaned. The Central Government would appear to be somewhat uneasy on the matter, inasmuch as the Minister enquires whether or not the land tax has been increased, in accordance with the arrangements on which the loan was advanced. Anyhow, it is evident that Peking is not inclined to allow the Southern Province to lose sight of its obligations in the matter. And it will be interesting to see what the reply of Canton to the enquiries is.

School Prizes.

By chance a list of the books awarded at a recent prize distribution in one of the Hongkong schools has come into our hands. From it we learn that Tennyson, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley and Longfellow have been given to successful students, and we are very glad to hear it—though if the students in question can understand all that Keats and Shelley have to say they must already be a very long way past the age of boyhood or girlhood. But let that pass. Looking down the list, apart from the books mentioned above, we find a strange mixture: about five and twenty volumes, half of which nobody ever heard of. Of the remainder, although there are a few milk-and-water oblations such as "Little Women Wedded," at least nine are of a right good brand; to wit: "Tom Brown's School-days," "Alice in Wonderland," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Dickens' "Christmas Carol," Kingsley's "Water Babies," and works dealing with such subjects as the Empire, China, King Arthur and that other delightful, if legendary, personage, the Sleeping Beauty.

What would we have our Children read?

From this rough analysis it will be seen that those who choose the prize books were at least a little wiser in their generation than the average persons who provide school prizes or give book-presents to children. It is such an easy matter to find first rate reading for the youngsters—even if we neglect the more modern writers: Stevenson, Rider Haggard and others—that one is amazed that productions of the style of "Tommy and Bessie" or "Mary Jane Leaves her Place" should ever get a look-in at all. These are the days of cheap reprints: Dumas, Scott, Maryat, Dickens, Mark Twain, Stevenson, are all to be had for a shilling or two—in some cases, a penny or two—and yet one can meet with dozens of boys who have never read one of these authors, or who, for that matter, have never gone through even "Robinson Crusoe" or "The Pilgrim's Progress," have a hazy idea that King Arthur belonged to the House of Hanover—or of Hohenzollern; and have barely a bowing acquaintance with *Æsop*, the Brothers Grimm or Hans Andersen. But this sort of thing is "up to" the parents; if they choose to feed—or starve, rather—their children's brains on the flabby and the goody-goody, it is their own affair. Nevertheless the poor kiddies will have to pay the penalty in after-life.

American Passports.

Attention is directed to an advertisement in this issue concerning American passports. It will be seen that the course now followed by the American Government in some respects amounts to a calling in of all American passports.

DAY BY DAY.

ON THEIR OWN MERITS MODEST MEN ARE DUMB.—George Cobham.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 81; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; overcast.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Malta to-day.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Nankin to-morrow.

English Mail.—Closed per s.s. Malta to-day at 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nankin to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chenan to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-10d.

Volunteer Promotion.
Pte. A. J. W. Rosser, Scouts Coy. H.K. Volunteers, has been promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Distinguished Visitor.
Sir Richard Dane, Inspector General of Salt and Excise in China, arrived here by the s.s. Malta to-day.

Tobacco and Cigarette Fund.
We have received from H.A.S. a sum of \$5 for the above Fund. The donations received by the *Telegraph* now total \$212.30.

Gold Missing.
A shopkeeper of Wyndham Street reports that, during August, he had stolen from his room 208 sovereigns. He suspects an amah.

\$500 Stolen.
The Secretary of the Eam Sun Company, Queen's Road Central, reports to the police that some person has stolen from his room \$500.

The Races.
We have received copies of the programme for the next Races, which are to be held on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and (6th day) 27th February.

Free Treatment.
It is notified for information that Volunteers on duty at Belcher's Fort and on the search-lights will be entitled to receive medical treatment free of charge whether in the Government Civil Hospital or as out-patients.

Police Promotions.
Police Inspector Marison has been promoted Chief Detective Inspector; Inspector M. O'Sullivan to first class inspector; second class Inspector Gordon to first class; Inspector Sergeant Grant (now on leave) to second class inspector; P. S. Kent to second class inspector; A. L. S. Fox to sergeant; A. L. S. Lanigan to sergeant; A. L. S. Clarke to lance sergeant and A. L. S. Evans to sergeant.

Wedding.
The wedding took place quietly at noon, at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday, of Mr. A. B. Raworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Raworth, of Streatham, London, and Miss Winifred Redfearn Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Redfearn Robinson of Emsworth, Hants. A reception was held afterwards at the Hongkong Hotel. The honeymoon is to be spent at Taipei, to which place Mr. and Mrs. Raworth motored after the reception. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. F. H. Robinson, and Mr. T. G. Weall acted as best man.

SOLICITOR'S ONLY OBJECT.

"Perhaps my friend will consent to judgment," said Mr. Dennis when mentioning a case before Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning.

"Perhaps," agreed Mr. Hind for the defence.

After some argument as to the necessity for pleadings required by Mr. Hind, Mr. Dennis said:—My friend's objection is to prolong the case.

Mr. Hind:—My only object is to have my case finished and to get my coats out of the other side.—(laughter).

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE NORTH SEA EXPLOIT.

What It Was and What It Means.

Regarded from the point of view of the number of casualties inflicted, the raid on the east coast of England by German cruisers turns out to be rather more serious than the news contained in the early telegrams yesterday suggested. But if the enemy imagines that his little exploit has done anything to advance his cause, or to seriously hurt England, he is sadly mistaken. The official announcement from Berlin is not without its humorous features. It speaks of the German High Seas Fleet bombarding "the fortified places Scarborough and Hartlepool." Scarborough as a fortified place is decidedly funny. Then surely some more apt term than "the High Seas Fleet" could be found for the German Squadron. Since the beginning of August the Fleet has been anywhere but on the high seas. The Stay-at-Home Fleet would be a happier and more truthful appellation.

Some Queries.

The question which the man in the street will ask, however, is why these enemy ships were ever allowed to come out and do the damage which they did. He can understand and appreciate a process of "baiting," of drawing the enemy on until he over-reaches himself and escape is made impossible. But it is somewhat beyond the comprehension of the average layman to see why sufficient rope should be given to allow, not only of the coast being bombarded, but of lives being sacrificed as a result. And the puzzle only becomes more difficult to unravel in view of the common belief that the Admiralty had so systematically mined the North Sea that the task of "coming out" had been made more than merely risky to the Germans. But to these queries no answer can be given at the moment, and we must trust the Admiralty when they announce that the general situation is not materially affected by the raid and that there will be no divergence from the larger naval policy which is being pursued.

The Possible Effect.

The whole thing appears to have been a venturesome dash by fast cruisers. The first impression which one gained—that the British knew of the move from the beginning, and were only biding their time—must be abandoned in view of the statement that the German boats remained off the coast for about an hour and "when the presence of the enemy was reported the British patrolling squadron endeavoured to out them off." Of course, the raid cannot be given any serious import if viewed from the "invasion" standpoint. It is merely a pin-prick; but pin-pricks waken one up, in not too pleasant a frame of mind, either. And we may be sure that this little pin-prick will rouse the British anger, and one result should be an immediate fillip to recruiting. In this respect it may be well that the enemy thought fit to come so close to our doors. Equally, the success of the venture—if success it can be termed—may embolden the enemy to have another shot at it, perhaps on a bigger scale next time. And if he does, it is quite likely that he may not come so well out of the transaction.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Referees' Board is to be held at the R. A. Barnack on Wednesday, December 30, at 4.30 p.m. The business will be the examination of candidates. Candidates should attend at the time noted above and should bring fee of \$1. If successful, the fee includes entrance fee to Association.

THE NEUMANN MURDER

A STORY OF FULL CONFESSION.

Three Chinese Found Guilty.

What appears on the face of it to be a complete and detailed account of the murder of Mrs. Neumann at her residence in Astor Road in January last was given in the *Mixed Court* at Shanghai last week. The eight men, most of them of villainous appearance, who were removed to the Arsenal after their trial at the Court, were brought up again, and the statements made implicated five of them, including the ringleader, one of Mr. Neumann's former servants to whom the name of "August" had been given.

Tau Sia-min, the house-boy, first told his story—or rather, reluctantly listened to the re-reading of the confession which he made at the Arsenal. He protested that none of the statements agreed from beginning to end, and complained that he had been so beaten and tortured that he was bound to say something. At the end of the statement, which directly attributed the crime to "August," and which was borne out in detail by the story of "August" himself, the unfortunate youth again protested, not only that the statement was not true, but that he had never made it. Its concluding words were: "If the Court finds that the murder was not done by 'August,' then I am willing to be shot."

When "August" was called before the bench to have his story read, he loudly disclaimed knowledge of the crime. "I don't know anything about it. The confession was obtained by torture," were his words. "It has been fabricated at the Arsenal," he added. "They have searched my house and found no proof there." All this while, the accused, fingering his doubled-up woollen cap, faced the Magistrate and the Assessor, but when Mr. Kuan began to read the "confession," he glanced to the side of the court and from then until the end rarely looked straight in front of him. The essential details of the story read out are as follows:

"I have been employed by Mr. Neumann as a coolie for five or six years, but have been dismissed several times, owing to Mr. Neumann's bad temper. The idea of killing Mrs. Neumann occurred to me more than once. I am an opium smoker and a gambler, and my wage of \$10 is not sufficient for that. The home of my family in the country had been destroyed by the floods and at the end of last year I was 'hard up.' I spoke to the house boy (Tau Sia-min) and suggested that it would be a good time to commit a robbery, master being sick in the hospital, and Mrs. Neumann being alone in the house. I promised to give the boy part of the proceeds of the robbery if he would not 'give me away.'"

At this point, the accused interposed with the statement that Tau Sia-min had made a false charge against him, and he retaliated by bringing a false charge against Tau.

By arrangement, the four of them arrived outside the shop in Astor Road at 8.30 in the evening. I took them into the new building and they hid there, two under the new stairs and two in the refrigerating room. Then I went home, returning after supper at 11.30. The house-boy had not then come back from the banquet. The four coolies were still in hiding in the new building. One carried a small pair of scissors. I gave one of them a bread knife from the shop, which I had sharpened on the previous day. The third coolie had an iron bar, and the fourth a wooden one a little over a foot long. I was empty-handed. I led the way upstairs into Mrs. Neumann's room, which we entered through the bath-room. Upon entering the room, I stretched out my hand, intending to take the keys from under her pillow. The movement awakened her, and she got up immediately.

Then Wong (the man with the knife) quickly cut her down, and she fell on the bed. She got up again and struggled. Wong used

the knife again and cut her fingers. Then Woo and Wong struck her down again and hacked at her with the knife with great strength and she fell down on the floor. We used a scarf to plug up her mouth when she cried out, and then we killed her, and covered up her body, and then opened the big and little safes and took out the things. We found altogether about \$1,000 in bank notes and coins, and there were gold watches, gold chains, coins, rings, precious stones, bracelets, diamond rings, pearls, scarf pins, etc.

We wrapped these things up in a large handkerchief, and took them down into the new building, having candles to light us there while we divided up the property. Because they had killed the mistress, I was very frightened. I thought it would be bad for us. I took all the money and notes and gave the others all the jewellery, telling them to take it into Chinese territory, but they wanted some of the cash, and I was not willing to part with it.

Getting Rid of the Spill.

The statement continued: "The police searched my house, but they did not find the money. It was under the stone floor. I met the four coolies at the tea shop, and a division of the things was agreed on, and I told them that it would be dangerous to try to sell the jewellery and things in Shanghai. They would be easily traced; and although a list was made saying that they were worth tens of thousands of dollars, they were really not worth much. I repeated of the murder, because I expected to get several thousands of dollars in notes."

My chief object was to get ready cash. I only got \$300 or \$400 in cash. I regretted the other things were worth so little. The watches were of foreign gold, and accordingly would be hard to sell.

Tsun Sian-di, the mafco, was questioned, and he said he knew nothing about the murder at all. He asked the authorities to make careful enquiries, and if they could find proof that he was implicated, he was willing to take punishment. He did not receive a cent of the proceeds.

The Assessor said that the Court found all the men before it guilty of murder. They found it proved that the boy, Tau Sia-min, gave the keys of the house to the coolie, and it had been proved that on that special evening the mafco gave a dinner purposely in order to clear the house of the servants. The prisoners would be handed over to the Chinese Authorities for execution of sentence. "Before concluding the case," said Dr. Schürmer, "I wish to express to the Police of the International Settlement the special thanks of the German Consulate for the very great assistance the Police have rendered in conducting this case, and especially to you, Mr. Armstrong, for it is only due to your hard work that these men have been finally brought to justice."

Motor Fire Engine for Seremban.

The motor fire engine is making headway in the Straits Settlements. The Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Penang and Johore Fire Brigades have engines of this class in service, and these machines have now been supplemented by an up-to-date engine of the Merryweather Hatfield type, which has just arrived from England, and has been placed in commission at Seremban, the capital of Negri Sembilan. The engine is driven by a four cylinder petrol motor, giving a speed of over 30 miles an hour on the level, and the fire pump, which is of the treble barrel "Hatfield" reciprocating type, delivers 300 gallons per minute. A 35 ft. extension ladder is carried on the machine, which is fitted with all necessary gear, together with 600 ft. of extra Dab-Sab London made canvas delivery hose. Acetylene head lamps are fitted. The engine can of course turn out instantly, which is an all-important consideration when dealing with fires, and should prove a valuable addition to the Seremban fire brigade plant.—*Straits Times*.

DAY OF PRAYER AND INTERCESSION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and York have made public the following notice:

"The first Sunday in the New Year (January 3, 1915) will be observed as a Day of Humble Prayer and Intercession to Almighty God, on behalf of the cause entrusted to our King, our Empire and our Allies, and on behalf of the men who are fighting for it on sea and land. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been in communication with his Majesty the King as to the observance of this day throughout the nation, and he has received the following letter:—

Buckingham Palace,
Oct. 26, 1914.

My dear Archbishop,
The King has lately received numerous communications from different quarters urging upon his Majesty the necessity for a day of National Humiliation and Prayer.

Personally the King is disinclined to advocate the use of any term which might plausibly be misinterpreted either at home or abroad. At the same time his Majesty recognises the National Call for United Prayer, Intercession, Thanksgiving, and remembrance of those who have fallen in their country's cause.

It seems to the King that the beginning of the year would be a fitting season to be thus blessed; and his Majesty thinks that Sunday January 3rd might well be the chosen day.

Yours very truly,
STAMFORDHAM.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and York will, when the time draws near, address the members of the Church of England to the manner of observing this call to prayer, and they are in position to state that authorities of the Roman Catholic Church will make corresponding arrangements, and the appointment of the day named meets with the hearty support of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches."

GERMAN DESERTERS.

Suicide of Officers.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—In today's *Tyde* a despatch from Bruges dated October 30 says:—

"The Germans are assuming the offensive more strongly than ever. Troops with guns and men are constantly arriving at Bruges and proceeding to Dixmude or Ostend. Captain Springer, the Commandant of Bruges, says the whole region will soon be occupied by the Warburg Landsturm, after which the bluejackets and mines still at Bruges will leave for the front. The Duke of Warburg commands the troops fighting in these regions. Every effort is being made to ensure the disappearance of the last English citizens from Bruges and the neighbourhood of Ostend. A proclamation states that Englishmen who remain after noon on Friday will incur the greatest danger.

What I thought I observed at Ostend is confirmed here. The German troops are beginning to manifest stiffness, and grubbing is heard against the officers for the useless sacrifices on the Yser. This is especially noticeable among the troops returning from the front, who consider, in the intervals of rest, the mad struggle in which they have participated. I can also state with absolute certainty that several cases of desertion have occurred. Throughout the whole region severe preventive measures have been taken. Soldiers are forbidden to pass the night in private houses, some having profited by this occasion to assume civilian dress and thus escape. Suicide among the officers is becoming noticeable. Three shot themselves through the head in the Hotel du Sablon here, while a major drowned himself.

King Albert has made another call for volunteers, which declares that unmarried Belgians between 18 and 30 who disobey the call before November 15 can be considered traitors.

I. O. U. DISPUTE.

Handwriting Expert Gives Evidence.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was continued in which J. V. Mendoza, employed by Messrs. Dizon and Co., Hongkong Hotel, and R. N. Mendoza, employed by Messrs. Dodwell and Co., were sued by Oyager Singh to recover \$500, being the amount due under an I. O. U.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton defended.

It will be remembered that at the last hearing the defendant denied that the signatures on the I. O. U. were in either his or his brother's handwriting. An adjournment was granted to secure the attendance of a handwriting expert.

Mr. E. B. Dovey, Assistant Government Analyst, and Associate of the Royal College of Science, said he had made a considerable study of handwriting as a hobby, having given evidence as an expert in these courts. He had studied the subject for two years. Three methods were used in this case, graphological, the old system of examining and comparing the handwriting; microscopical, dealing with nerve tremors and minute variations; and quantitative, measurement of angles and ratios. He had examined four specimens produced and come to the conclusion that the various exhibits were written by the same hand.

Witness explained that under the first system constant features were first looked for in admittedly original writings and then one had to see if they were to be found in the forgery. The quantitative method was used for the detection of habits which every writer forms.

In answer to Mr. Bratton, witness said he was only handed four specimens. Mr. Bratton said that his Lordship would remember that all the specimens produced in Court were to be handed to the expert. Mr. Russ did not agree.

Witness said that when the specimens were handed to him no particulars were given; he learned them from the newspapers. In answer to his Lordship, witness said there were family resemblances in handwriting, and also between that of father and son.

Witness said he had seen nothing in the further specimens submitted to him to cause him to alter his opinion.

The case was adjourned until Thursday next.

GERMAN CHEERS FOR MR. ASQUITH.

Demonstration at a Prison Camp.

Mr. Asquith paid a surprise visit to the German prisoners' camp at Newbury on November 1, and walked through the compounds. The Prime Minister took great interest in everything and closely inspected the tents, cooking, and other arrangements. On leaving, he was well cheered by some of the prisoners. Mr. Asquith, evidently pleased, acknowledged the cheers with a smile. This friendly demonstration by the prisoners was at once stopped, as cheering is forbidden within the camp premises, but it is a complete answer to the allegations "made in Germany" that German prisoners are being badly treated in England.

Mr. Asquith appeared to be much impressed by the excellent arrangements and accommodation provided for the prisoners, as well as by the perfect order prevailing in the camp.

Another party of 300 prisoners have just been taken from Newbury to the Isle of Man.

A letter from a German barber stating that "it is lovely" in the concentration camp at Newbury has been published in the *Daily Mail*. The *Amsterdam Telegraph*, says the Central News, publishes a letter from a German prisoner of war at Douglas, Isle of Man, who writes:

"I must say that we are very well treated by the English. Everywhere prevail rigorous order and great cleanliness. Food is abundant and well prepared. We have an athletic union, a singing lesson, and even a swimming bath."

WAR ITEMS.

Lovely Lies.

New York, Nov. 20.—Berlin is still despatching budgets of lies throughout the United States by means of the Sayville (Long Island) wireless station. The latest samples include statements alleged to have been made by the London *Times*, acknowledging enormous Russian losses in the eastern theatre of the war; of a rebel army having surrounded Bloemfontein; of a Soudanese rising at Alexandria; of British defeats off the Arabian coast; and similar stories. The American Press publishes wireless news daily without comment. Several violently pro-German papers are being published regularly in the Western States without the authorities making any objection. The British and French Embassies at Washington are now issuing regular bulletins of the progress of the war, with a view to a counteracting the German campaign of mendacity.

Teachers Hired as News Censors.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Censors at the War Office are being recruited from professors of languages at French universities. Force of habit is so strong with these improvised officials that it is sometimes hard for them to realise they are on sterner duty than correcting recitation papers. All Bordeaux was amused when it was reported that a telegram transmitting a news despatch from the battle front was stopped on the sole ground that it contained defects of style.

German Soldiers Use Skirts for Disguise.

Paris, November 7, 3.15 p.m.—One of the latest of the German ruses is to disguise themselves as women, according to semi-official information given out in Paris today. In this garb German soldiers recently went out to gather potatoes in a field near Senones, while in the neighbourhood of Trois Maisons a German convoy was observed apparently escorted by a group of women. In both cases the fraud was discovered by the French troops, who opened fire. The disguised soldiers ran, and under their skirts appeared the boots of cavalrymen.

U. S. Search for Hidden Wireless.

Washington, November 9.—Persistent reports that hidden wireless stations along the coasts of the United States are serving as information bureaux for beligerent cruisers at sea have caused the Navy to join the State Department in efforts to locate and destroy such stations if they actually exist. One is said to be located in the woods of the Maine coast, another in the North-west and still another on the Florida peninsula.

Kept Secret.

London, Nov. 10.—Among the last remarks made by Earl Roberts in England were expressions of regret concerning what he thought the too great secrecy imposed by the military censorship in regard to deeds of bravery by the troops. The *Daily Chronicle*, taking the great soldier's words as a text, strongly attacks the Government for the censorship of accounts of thrilling deeds on the battlefield. The *Chronicle* contrasts this secrecy with the German method of giving wide publicity to such deeds, and declares that the comparison is unfavourable to the British system.

3,000 Killed in 10 Minutes.

Calais, Nov. 13.—The fighting in Belgium and northern France is really for vantage points. Usually it is for some detail in the ground, such as a wood or a quarry, which enables a battery or two to become unassailable, and behind which it is possible to organise attacks. The German losses at the south of Dixmude have been appalling. One body of troops was thrice flung back, and then finally allowed to come within 20 yards of its opponents. Then the French fire cut down every man of the force. Three thousand Germans were killed in ten minutes. Captured German officers state that half a million Germans are fighting in the Yser district. They estimate the losses at 90,000. One regiment which was originally 1,800 strong now only numbers 80. The German losses include five generals.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season,

HAMS, GEES, DUCKS
AND OWN FED

TURKEYS, CAPONS & CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

Indian Troops in Egypt.

The Indian troops that have been sent to Egypt for garrison duty have evidently created a favourable impression on the native population. On Oct. 19 the troops in Cairo were paraded through the streets of the capital, and some of the press comments on the military programme are interesting. The *Moayed* (the Nationalist organ) states:—"The inhabitants of Cairo witnessed yesterday morning an unprecedented scene in the streets of their town: the scene of the Indian troops reviewed. Both natives and Europeans looked with keen interest and amazement at these young and middle-aged men of India, in military uniforms, with turbans on their heads and modern rifles on their shoulders, ready to fight in defence of England, which is holding them under her control."

There is no doubt that the Indians have shown all possible proofs of loyalty to Great Britain in this crisis of the war. Have they been wrong or right in this attitude? The journal goes on to point out that they are on the right side, because "the fundamental point in the programme of British policy is to grant independence to those nations with which England has colonial or occupational bonds; on the condition that they will remain friendly and loyal to her when the necessity arises."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, for ten months, from February 25, 1915, "GALESEND," No. 109 The Peak.—For particulars apply C. H. GALE, P. W. Dept.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon, suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
From EUROPE, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

10-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate which should be clearly marked "Tender for lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, 28th December, 1914, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five hundred dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained should the tender be accepted.

Particulars of the terms of lease etc. may be obtained on personal application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works,
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.



NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, the 28th day of December, 1914, for the letting of the Old Post Office building from the 1st January to 31st December, 1915, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at the Office.

Each tender should bear on the cover the words, "Tender for Lease of Old Post Office Building," and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One thousand dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions above referred to should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works,
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will these Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—

"South China Morning Post,"
"Hongkong Telegraph,"
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL.

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

XMAS GIFTS

Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS

TIES — GLOVES

— HANDKERCHIEFS —

SLIPPERS — WAISTCOATS

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

Grand Selection of Toys

(DAINTY AND ACCEPTABLE NOVELTIES)

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Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

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The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.

Great Choice of USEFUL Christmas Presents.

CHEAPEST PRICES. INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MAKE THIS CHRISTMAS LAST

ALL WINTER.

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COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA.

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XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced prices:—

No. 1 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Moet and Chandon Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	pint.
1 do	Blackberry Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	—
1 do	King George IV. Whisky	—	—
1 do	Sup. Tawny Port	—	—
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	—
1 do	Old Brown Sherry	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—
No. 2 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Victor Oligott Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	—
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	—
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	—
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	—
1 do	Vino de Pasto Sherry	—	—
1 do	Peppermint, G. F.	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—
No. 3 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Burgundy	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	quart.
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	—
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	—
1 do	Amontillado Sherry	—	—
1 do	Medoc Claret	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—
No. 4 HAMPER.			
2 bottles	Perfection Whisky	—	quart.
2 do	Medoc Claret	—	—
2 do	Port	—	—
1 do	R. Old Sherry	—	—
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	—
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	Cherry Brandy	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—

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Tel. No. 135.

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ROYAL MAIL
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All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,825 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriwawa T. 25,000	(WEDNES., 23rd Dec., at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.)
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo T. 12,500	(TUES., 29th Dec., at noon.) (TUES., 12th Jan., at noon.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thuring, Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	(WED., 13th Jan., at noon.) (WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.)
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CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang, & Rangoon.	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	(SATUR., 26th Dec., at noon.)
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000	(SAT., 26th Dec., at noon.)
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KOBE.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	(THURSDAY, 13th Dec., at noon.)
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S'HAU and Kobe.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	(SATUR., 19th Dec., at noon.)
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NAGASAKI, Kobe, & Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	(WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.)
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KOBE & Yokohama.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000	(FRIDAY, 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.)
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Sawa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	30th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.	Chenan	20th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Chinua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Anhui	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.	Mulchow	24th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.	Yingchow	24th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation and electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck at "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kachow," "Langchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 18th Dec., 1914.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tikini	SHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tijmanook	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Feb.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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[15]

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	26th January.	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	9th February.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd February.	

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £63.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OCALLA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Jan.	19th Dec.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers and Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 18th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 20th Dec. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 23rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notices to Mariners.

Chesoo District.—Uncharted Shoal.—Notice is given that Japanese Notice to Mariners No. 377, of 1914, announces the existence of a rocky patch with 15 feet of water over it at low water in the following position: "Data Rock" bearing S. 9 deg. E., magnetic, distant 6.6 cables. Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

October 30.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 12 to 2 per cent, and discount of four months' Bank bills 3 per cent. The Silver market has continued to be heavy in tone, and bars are now quoted at 22.3/8d. per oz., the lowest price since Dec. 22, 1908. The market for Rubber shares is quiet, but quotations are firm. Advances from Sydney state that a consequence of the war is the increasing commercial relations between Japan and Australia. Japan is taking advantage of the industrial dislocation to endeavour to obtain a substantial portion of the Australian trade. The China Tea market remains firm, but quiet. Coffee has met with good demand, and prices are steady. Sugar is steady, with a fair business passing. Both Singapore Pepper and White Pepper are quiet, but firm. Rice is in fair request at steady prices. Manila Hemp continues in the same inactive state. Plantation Rubber remains firm, Standard Crepe being quoted 2s. 4d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 5 1/2d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 3 1/2d. per lb.

Bangkok Shipping.

At the present time, says the Bangkok Times of November 27, Norwegian owned ships are in much demand by local charterers, and there is likelihood in the near future of the number of steamers on the Bangkok-Singapore run being substantially increased. In these circumstances, it may not be without interest to glance at the shipping returns for the past eight years. In 1907, 207 Norwegian vessels entered the port of Bangkok; in 1908, 231; 1909, 219; 1910, 253; 1911, 257; 1912, 167; 1913, 301; and 1914, 400 (estimated). In the figures for eight years there is only one bad year, and then, owing to the bad crop, and low prices prevailing for charters, a number of owners recalled their steamers to European waters. At the present moment chartering is brisk. The Chinese are anticipating a bumper crop, and are anxious to benefit by it. They are of course exceptionally favoured at present by the fact that the German fleet is perforce idle. Four new Norwegian steamers chartered for two years each, for the Bangkok trade, are expected to arrive here about the end of January. Boats chartered during November and December have obtained very good rates. With plenty of cargo offering, boats are being handled with some celerity on arrival at Bangkok.

Features of the Transylvania. The Transylvania, of 14,500 tons, arrived in the Mersey recently from the builders, Scott's Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, of Greenock. She is the latest Cunarder, and in her engine department embodies the most recent development of methods for obtaining power. This is by the system of geared turbines, which hitherto has been applied only to smaller vessels, and the adoption of which for an Atlantic liner was an experiment to which much interest attached. The verdict of the technical observers on the Transylvania during her run from the Clyde to Liverpool was "wholly favourable. Not only do geared turbines require less engine room space, but they serve to propel the vessel with remarkable absence both of noise and vibration. It is declared that henceforth all ships of importance must be engineered on this principle. The Transylvania is designed in respects as a high class passenger ship, being fully furnished in the paternal manner to which travellers nowadays are accustomed. She has accommodation for about 300 passengers in the first class, 200 in the second, and nearly 2,000 in the third. Her speed will be 15 knots.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock's, Kippers & Co. ALFRED A. CAPP.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduped Passes, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 32.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 18th Dec., 1914.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Hopsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kumsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Yatshing	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Fausang	Sat., 26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Fausang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Namsang	Tues., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
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LONDON & HULL	Marionethshire	21st Dec.
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LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.
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TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
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VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & P'LAND	Glengyle	15th Jan.
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For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 24' 8"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

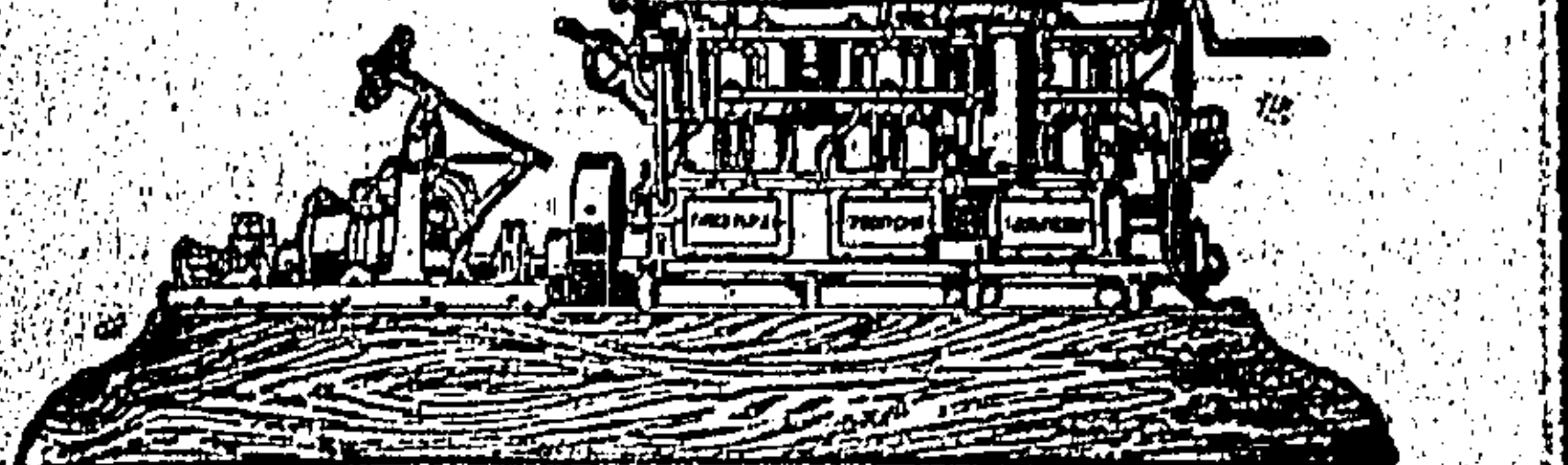
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



66 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager.

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address—"TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 441.

VESSELS-LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore, etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, V'ver & Seattle etc.	Kenxon M.	B. L. L.	21, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	24, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Shimosa	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	30, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	18, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Dec.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	20, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	22, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Haiphong	Huichow	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'gon M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
S'pore, Pang N'gon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbas	M. M.	29, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamag	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tijikong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails on or about the 24th December.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails on or about the 30th December.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 p.m.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 14th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjimanok, Dut. s.s. 3,331, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst. Gen.—J.O.J.L.	Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,345, W. G. Jones, 13th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Soyeda, 14th inst.—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Kulechow, Br. s.s. 1,230, Fosyth, 14th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Lozhong, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 8th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,231, Meathrel, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Ryuhoo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,745, Kameda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.	C. Radcliffe, Br. s.s. 3,675, Mathias, 14th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Watamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,878, Yamane, 14th inst.—Yokohama, 14th inst. Coal—M. B. G. K.	Indrasamba, Br. s.s. 3,333, J. P. Jones, 15th inst.—Manila, 11th inst. Sugar & Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,993, W. G. C. Leach, 14th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Korea, Am. s.s. 3,780, A. W. Nelson, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Domodocus, Br. s.s. 4,283, A. S. Dodd, 15th inst.—Liverpool, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Hopang, Br. s.s. 1,389, Robertson, 15th inst.—Salgon, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,287, W. C. Passmore, 16th inst.—Swatow, 15th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,833, E. Hori, 16th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Cowrie, Br. s.s. 3,995, 16th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.	Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 845, S. Takushige, 16th inst.—Swatow, 15th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Chingchow, Br. 1,185, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Hoihow, 16th inst. Cement—Stone—S. T. & Co.	Fritzhof, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Christensen, 16th inst.—Koratsin, 9th inst. Gen.—Green Is. Cement Co.	Salun, Norw. s.s. 884, D. Henderson, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, Chisaki, 16th inst.—Moji, 10th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Nio Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,136, Dawoyagi, 16th inst.—Keelung, 15th inst. Ballast—Order.	Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,335, W. L. Jones, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
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TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

The Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship

"KENKON MARU"

will be despatched from Hongkong for above ports on the 21st December.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2th December, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkiss.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	ENTRANCE	DEPTH OVER	HEAD OF TIDE
FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	20	16
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	100	20	16
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	100	20	16
Private Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	210	100	20	16
Private Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	210	100	20	16
WATERLOO				
Compassion Dock	400	100	20	16
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	400	100	20	16
Harbour Dock	400	100	20	16

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN'S PREMATURE REJOICING.

RELATED OVER A MYTHICAL "DECISIVE VICTORY."

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Dec. 18, 3.30 a.m.

Berlin is decorated with flags, the bells are ringing and newspapers are commenting extravagantly on what they describe as the most decisive victory in the history of the world.

This is the result of an Austro-German official announcement stating that the Russian armies are everywhere retreating and are being pursued into Poland after desperate fighting.

This report is not confirmed by last evening's Russian communication, which states: "We are vigorously pursuing the defeated Germans on the Mlava front. The enemy's forces have recrossed the East Prussian frontier. We have captured prisoners, guns, and war material. There was no fighting of importance on December 16, on the left bank of the Vistula or in Western Galicia. The garrison at Przemyśl made many sorties last week but were repulsed with heavy loss."

French Make Further Progress.

Dec. 18, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris evening official announcement states: We gained ground north of Ypres, along the Menin Road, south and south-east of Dixmude. We debouched north-east of Arras and reached the first houses of St. Laurent Blangy. We made appreciable progress at Ouliers, La Boisselle, Mametz and Maricourt; and in Bapaume in the Peronne region. There is nothing noteworthy to report between the Somme and the Vosges.

C.P.R. EMPLOYEES BANKRUPTCY.

Public Examination This Afternoon.

Before Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, sitting in bankruptcy, this afternoon, Leung Shiu-kong, Chinese freight and passenger agent in the Hongkong office of The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., attended for his public examination.

In answer to the Official Receiver, he said he had no long name. He had never held any property in a long name. He was not the proprietor of the Canadian Pacific Railway; he was called the freight and passenger agent, sometimes passenger broker. He had been with the firm for twenty-seven years and had always given satisfaction.

To what do you attribute the receiving order that has been made against you—it was due to the failure of Cruz Basto, was it not?—Yes.

You were a partner in Cruz Basto were you not?—I am afraid I cannot answer the question by yes or no, I am forced to admit to be such. If I am not I would not have been in this place now.

How long were you a partner in the firm of Cruz Basto?—The firm started in 1904, if I remember right.

Debtor said the signature on the deed of partnership was not his.

His Lordship:—I want you to understand the gravity of the statement you have just made, Mr. Leung. Is that not your signature?—I don't think it is.

Now look at these (documents) together please. Take them in your hand and say if you adhere to your statement just given to the Official Receiver?—They look uncommonly like it, but I cannot say because they look alike that it is my signature.

Debtor said that when the Official Receiver came to his office he took away all papers from his safe and did not even give him a receipt for the papers. He did not know what papers were taken from the safe.

By the Official Receiver:—Mr. Craddock might say that the safe belonged to debtor but he could not say that all the property in the safe belonged to debtor and not to the C.P.R.

The hearing was proceeding as we went to press.

DAY BY DAY.

Gaol for Stealing Ten Cents' Worth.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with the theft of half a pound of lead, valued at 10 cents, the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Prisoner was sent to gaol for one month and four hours' stocks.

A Useful Map.

We have been favoured with a copy of a large map of Europe, which has been specially drawn by Mr. H. de Hees. It is of a scale large enough to be of marked value in following the progress of the war in Europe, in four colours, and in addition to being freely marked with place names, shows the principal rivers, roads and railways. The map sells at \$4.50 and can be had at Mr. de Hees' office at No. 10, Pedder Street.

A Sound Company.

We have received from Mr. H. Sanderson Playfair, the local manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., some advertising matter which has been issued by the Company. This comprises a useful, well-bound blotter, a striking wall calendar, and a dainty leather pocket wallet, of a convenient and handy size. The latter contains a little booklet giving a mine of information on many subjects. It may be mentioned that the total assets of the Company now exceed £13,500,000, total claims paid exceed £77,000,000 and the total income in 1913 was more than \$5,200,000. This is sufficient to indicate the high standing of the Company in the insurance world.

CRICKET.

The following will represent K.O.C. against Craigiepower on O.C.C. Ground at 2.15 on Saturday:—Lt. Mann, Major Robertson, J.P. Robinson, F.J. de Wille, A.E. Schatz, Dr. Forsyth, W.L. Wessner, F. Sutton, Major Perkins, A.R.F. Raven and L.M. Whyte.

The following will represent K.O.C. against University O.C. on Kowloon Ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday:—Messrs. H.E. Goldsmith, W.H. Chubb, A.W.E. Davidson, A.G. Pile, B.D. Evans, H. Overy, A.E. Silstone, L.J. Blackburn, J.A.O. Brown, K. McLennan, and E.P. Shroff.

THE MOTOR CAR CASE.

The Re-hearing This Afternoon.

The case in which a rehearing was ordered by Mr. F. A. Hazeland of the summons against N. C. Patrie for behaving in a disorderly manner such as was likely to occasion a breach of the peace, and with assaulting Havildar Indra Singh, was commenced this afternoon.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, defended.

Mr. Hodgson said his Worship would remember that at the last hearing of the case there were two charges, one of behaving in a disorderly manner whereby a breach of the peace was likely to occur, and the other charge was one of common assault. One of the main grounds put forward by the defendant was with regard to the pass, that he knocked the pass out of the hand of the havildar accidentally. Now, it was very important, that word "accidental," because it got away with the assault and behaviour in a disorderly manner. He had evidence to put before the Court that before the case came on, defendant had caused to set the Provost Marshal and he told him then, that he knocked it out of the man's hand in a fit of temper, which was a different story from what he told in court.

That was very important and went to the root of the case and if his Worship could find that Mr. Patrie was not telling the truth as to what happened, he would ask him to discontinue his evidence.

Major Lawder, Provost Marshal, said that the defendant came to see him, before the case came on, to ask for a pass to leave the Colony. Witness did not give him one because an action was pending against him with reference to this assault.

Mr. Hodgson:—Did you have any conversation with him about the nature of the action?—I told him this action was being brought against him and mentioned the words "assault case." Mr. Patrie told me then, that he did not strike the havildar, but he admitted he was very angry and knocked the pass out of the havildar's hand. He asked me when the case would come on, I said I did not know, but advised him to go to the Colonial Secretary, who would be probably able to tell him.

Mr. Jenkin, cross-examining:—He admitted, I understand, that he was very angry?—Those were his exact words.

—And he admitted that he knocked the pass out of the man's hand?—Yes.

If he had been angry and did not keep his head, he might have done something which he did not intend to do?—Yes.

And if you do something which you did not intend to do, that is an "accident"?—I suppose so; yes.

Mr. Patrie has sworn definitely in the box, on his oath, that he did it accidentally. If he was very angry and if he had kept his head, he did it accidentally and therefore he could not have told a lie?—I am going by what he said himself.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that the witness' evidence was directed to show that the defendant went in to the box and deliberately lied and he was followed by four or five people who gratuitously lied.

Witness replied that according to the newspapers what the defendant said was different from what he said to witness. He said nothing about it being accidental.

And no mention of wilful?—No.

Witness was asked if he kept a note of the conversation, and he answered in the negative.

Mr. Jenkin:—Knowing the

man wanted to go back to Australia, knowing he has a cable in his pocket saying his mother was ill and he wanted to get back, you did not report this until after the case had been investigated by the magistrate?—I knew nothing about his mother; it was my duty to report it to the authorities.

Mr. Jenkin:—It was your duty to report it in the first place and not to wait until the case had been investigated and the man discharged.

In answer to Mr. Hodgson, witness said he took the defendant's words as admitting having done something he ought not to have done.

Sergt. Major Hurle, who was present when the defendant asked for permission at the Provost Marshal's office to go to Australia, gave evidence in corroboration of Major Lawder's evidence.

Sergt. Ansell, provost sergeant, who was also in the Provost Marshal's office when the defendant called to ask for a pass to leave the Colony for Australia, which was refused, said that the defendant said he did not knock the havildar down. He said he was very angry and knocked the pass out of the havildar's hand. He also said he did not tear up the pass.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he was listening the whole time during the interview. He did not remember having a telephone conversation with someone during the interview.

If you can swear you were listening to what Mr. Patrie was saying you must remember that you did not have any telephone conversation?—I can swear to what I heard him say.

Witness recalled the matter being mentioned to him by Major Lawder and the thought flashed through his mind:—Well, I wouldn't like to be in his boots.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the Court, made a submission that the case was absolutely unchanged upon the evidence. The whole of this was admitted and therefore he did not need to put the defendant into the box.

His Worship:—How do you mean admitted?

Mr. Jenkin:—The whole statement which Major Lawder, Sergt. Major Hurle, and Sergt. Ansell says he made is admitted.

His Worship:—By whom?

Mr. Jenkin:—By me.

His Worship:—You admit the exact statement.

Mr. Jenkin:—I admit that something of the kind was said, the same as was told elsewhere, that they were discussing the facts of the case. He said he did not strike the havildar, did knock the paper out of his hand, he was very angry and did not tear the paper up.

His Worship remarked that the whole thing turned upon the word "accidentally."

Mr. Hodgson said that the evidence which was now before the Court put an entirely different complexion upon the case. Mr. Patrie, in the box on Wednesday said what Major Lawder said exactly except for the word "accidentally." That word, as he said when he opened the case, was the whole crux of the case and if he had not said it was accidental, he would have admitted the assault.

His Worship intimated that the evidence for the Crown at the last hearing did not convince him. He did not think it could be an assault because the assault which was put forward was knocking the havildar on the chest.

Mr. Hodgson remarked that the knocking of a military pass out of a soldier's hand was a most serious matter, more serious than if the defendant had knocked a paper out of his Mr. Hodgson's hand in the passage.

His Worship reserved judgment until tomorrow morning.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Promotions.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote:—Lieut. G. K. Hall Bratton to be Captain, 2nd Lieut. J. Owen Hughes to be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. B. R. Branch to be Lieut., and Corporal F. Grono to be 2nd Lieut. The Officer Commanding has made the following promotions:—Acting Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Dawson to Company Q. M. Sergeant, Opl. W. H. Woolley to be Sergeant vice A. F. Storrie resigned, Lieut. Opl. J. Oxberry to be Corporal vice W. H. Woolley promoted, Lieut. Opl. C. E. H. Beavis to be Corporal vice W. L. Leask resigned, Pte. W. E. Ford to be Lieut. Opl. vice J. H. McHutchin promoted, Pte. J. W. O. Bonner to be Lieut. Opl. vice J. Oxberry promoted, Pte. C. O. Hickling to be Lieut. Opl. vice C. E. H. Beavis promoted, Pte. J. M. Deakin to be Lieut. Opl. vice J. A. Young promoted, Pte. H. G. White to be Lieut. Opl. vice D. L. Keith promoted.

Postings.—2nd Lt. F. Grono to No. 2 Coy., Coy. Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Dawson to No. 3 Coy. for drill purposes, Sergt. J. C. MacKay to Sec. 1 Coy. 2, Sergt. D. Tolan to Sec. 4 Coy. 2, Sergt. W. Budge to Sec. 2 Coy. 2, Sergt. W. H. Woolley to Sec. 3 Coy. 2, Corporal G. H. Morin to S. C. 1 Coy. 2, Corporal C. E. H. Beavis to Sec. 2 Coy. 2, Corporal J. A. Young to Sec. 3 Coy. 2, Corporal J. Oxberry to Sec. 4 Coy. 1, Lieut. Opl. C. C. Hickling to Sec. 1 Coy. 2, Lieut. Opl. J. W. Deakin to Sec. 4 Coy. 2.

Transfer.—Sergt. R. J. Stevenson is transferred to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

N.C.O.'s Parades.—The attendance of the following N.C.O.'s will in future be optional, but the C.O. hopes they will continue to do all they can to improve their efficiency:—

Sergeants A. C. Franklin, J. C. MacKay, D. Tolan, L. O. Ross and W. H. Woolley. Corporals A. Leach, J. Oxberry, S. E. Green, J. H. McHutchin and J. A. Young. Lieut. Opls. D. Harvey and O. W. Brett.

Exemptions.—It is notified that all general exemptions from duties and parades hitherto granted to members of this Corps are withdrawn by order of His Excellency the Governor as from this date. Any individual member whose business or employment is of such a nature that makes it necessary that he should be excused the present requirements of members viz: usually one parade a week, an occasional field day and firing the musketry course, must apply in the first instance, stating reasons, to the C.O. for exemption when the same will be duly considered. The above does not apply to ordinary applications for leave of absence from the Colony or from parades, which applications must be made in the first instance to O.C. Companies as before.

Pay.—A considerable number of members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies have not yet drawn their pay for first five days of September and should attend for this purpose at the Business Offices of the O.C. Companies. Any further delay will result in the money being returned to the Treasury.

Recent Parades.—All members of the Corps may attend the recent parades held on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays commencing January 4th.

Officers' Instruction.—There will be no lectures on Thursdays December 24th and 31st. On Tuesdays December 22nd and 29th the subject will be musketry.

SOLDIER LAWYERS.

How Their Practices will be Protected.

No fewer than 350 barristers, including several King's Counsel and members of the Bar Council, are now serving in his Majesty's forces.

In view of this fact, a special meeting of the Bar Council has been held to consider what steps should be taken towards preserving the practice of barristers thus serving their country.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General, Sir John Simon, it was resolved to ask solicitors to adopt the following procedure:—

The solicitor to continue to place the name of the barrister so serving on briefs and papers, and to deliver such briefs or papers at the chambers of such barrister.

The solicitor at the same time to arrange with the clerk of the barrister so serving as to the barrister who is to be invited actually to hold the brief or attend to the papers, the clerk of the barrister so serving to hand the brief or papers to the barrister chosen or approved of by the solicitor.

Barristers' Point of Honour.

A further resolution was adopted and communicated to the Bar, as follows:—

"That, with a view to preserving, so far as possible, the practice of every barrister who is unable to attend to his business owing to his serving in his Majesty's forces or otherwise in connection with the war (thereinafter designated as A. B.), the Bar Council recommends:—

"That all barristers should make it a point of honour to do what they can to ensure that A. B. may get back his practice intact when he resumes work at the Bar;

"That all barristers, whether senior or junior to A. B., should, so far as reasonably practicable, do the work of A. B., making any arrangement they think fit as to sharing fees, but so that all fees be as between A. B. and the client booked by A. B.'s clerk to the credit of A. B.;

"That any barrister doing the work for A. B. should, after his signature to any pleadings or other documents, add 'for A. B. now serving in his Majesty's forces (or as the case may be), and, if holding a brief, should state to the court for whom he is holding such brief, and for what reason.'"

Resolutions were also carried instructing the secretary to open a register of the Belgian avocats in England and it was decided to place at their disposal the amenities of the halls, libraries, and commons of the Four Inns, and, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor, they should be invited to make use of the Bar room at the Royal Courts of Justice.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Guard.—N.O.O.s and men must make their own arrangements for food while on duty. There are now no facilities for purchasing same at Headquarters. Guards are required to carry only rifle, sidearms, two pouches and twenty (20) rounds of ammunition.

Parades.—Parades for Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th inst., Nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Schnepel. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company; on 20th inst., No. 2 Scout Artillery.

THE PRICE OF TIN.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver Marks, Acting British Resident, met the Council of the F. M. S. Chamber of Mines recently on the subject of the price of tin. Mr. Marks said that he asked the Chief Secretary for enlightenment on the subject, and he received a private reply from a Mr. Watson and was informed by the High Commissioner, when he met him at Kuala Kangsar, that Mr. Jensen had absolutely no authority whatever to make any statement regarding the Government policy in regard to the purchase of tin. At Kuala Kangsar he was given a copy of the replies to the questions which the Hon. Mr. Nutter, a member of the Federal Council, had put. He imagined that they had all seen these replies, but in case they had not he would read them. The questions referred to were: In view of the critical state of the Mining Industry, due to the low price of tin, can the Government make a comprehensive statement as to their policy in regard to the purchase of tin when at a lower price than \$80 per picul? In the event of the tin price falling below a paying price, what steps does the Government propose to take in order to deal with the consequent large amount of unemployed labour? And the answers were: There is no intention of reducing the output of tin by direct action on the part of the Government, but, provided no demand exists, and with the view of saving the tin industry from any sudden collapse, the Government will purchase tin, as far as their finances will permit, at what they consider to be a fair price. The Government is willing to repatriate the unemployed, and if repatriation is necessary it is hoped that the action taken by the Government will cause repatriation to be made gradually. Those replies embodied so far as he was informed the present policy of the Government in this connection. Mr. Marks advocated caution in connection with the repatriation of coolies. Steps were being taken to effect voluntary repatriation of unemployed coolies and any who could show that they were genuinely without employment were being returned to China. He thought that until the price of tin did go down considerably there would be very little more unemployment than at present. The coolies, as far as he could see, as far as he was informed, like everyone else, had become accustomed to altered circumstances as they were living more economically than was the case some time ago. He personally did not anticipate any further trouble if the price of tin remained about \$60 per picul. He believed there was considerable demand in America, but he did not know whether it was because the tin was wanted to be used now, or whether it was that they were taking advantage of the very small price to accumulate stocks.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. N. NOGAWA,
OF KYOTO,

is Exhibiting at
MESSRS. KOMOI & KOMOR,
Des Vaux Road,

A specially selected assortment
of Kyoto Iddai

Bronze, Damascene, Cloisonne
& Satsuma Objects of Art.

Exhibition and Sale from 16th to
26th December.

N. NOGAWA,
o/o Messrs. KOMOI & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street (for account of the concerned) WITHOUT RESERVE.

A Large Consignment of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroideries

comprising:— Bedspreads, Table cloths and Napkins to match, Tea Cloths, Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion Covers, Dress and Blouse Lengths, etc.

Embroidered Silk Crepe and Pongee Dress and Blouse Lengths, Silk Shawls, Silk and Linen Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, Mandarin Coats, Carved Sandalwood Fans, etc., etc.

20 Rolls Pongee Silk. On view from Friday, the 18th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Silk & Fancy Goods

comprising:— Silk, Cashmere and Crepe Embroidered Dress Lengths and Blouses, Mandarin Coats, Kimonos, Dressing Gowns and Jackets, Silk Shawls, etc.

Gent's Silk Pyjamas & Shirts Dressing Gowns & Jackets, etc. Silk Embroidered Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Coys, etc.

A few rolls of Pongee Silk. On view from Friday the 18th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 6 Morrison Hill.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On view from Sunday, the 21st December, 1914.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—As usual.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios.

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday & Wednesday, the 22nd & 23rd December, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8 Queen's Road Central, First Floor.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwang Periods

comprising:— 5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-bœuf Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy."

Bronze Incense Burners and Vases (Ming).

Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain.

Snuff Bottles and Jade Ornaments.

5-coloured Porcelain Plaques. N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Friday, the 18th December.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GIVEN" (Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

An Evening and An Afternoon with the Fairies.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.

Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore

R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

A BALLET

ENTITLED

"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEAUX.

Booking at Moutries from:

TUESDAY, December 22nd at 9 a.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE—Children Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 18th December, 1914,

The Sensational Drama

in 3 Parts—3,000 Feet Long.

PLAYING WITH HIS LUCK

Gaumont Graphic—latest news

and by special request

The 2 part Dramatic Film

THE STRENGTH OF MEN.

A Variety of Comic & Interesting Pictures.

Look out for the 3rd Series of

WAR PICTURES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Wednesday, 16th December.

The great sensational Drama

"ALONE WITH THE DEVIL"

in 4 parts—Length 6,000 Feet.

"MAX ON THE BRINY"

a good Comedy—Etc; Etc

Saturday, 19th December.

3rd SERIES "ROCAMBOLE"

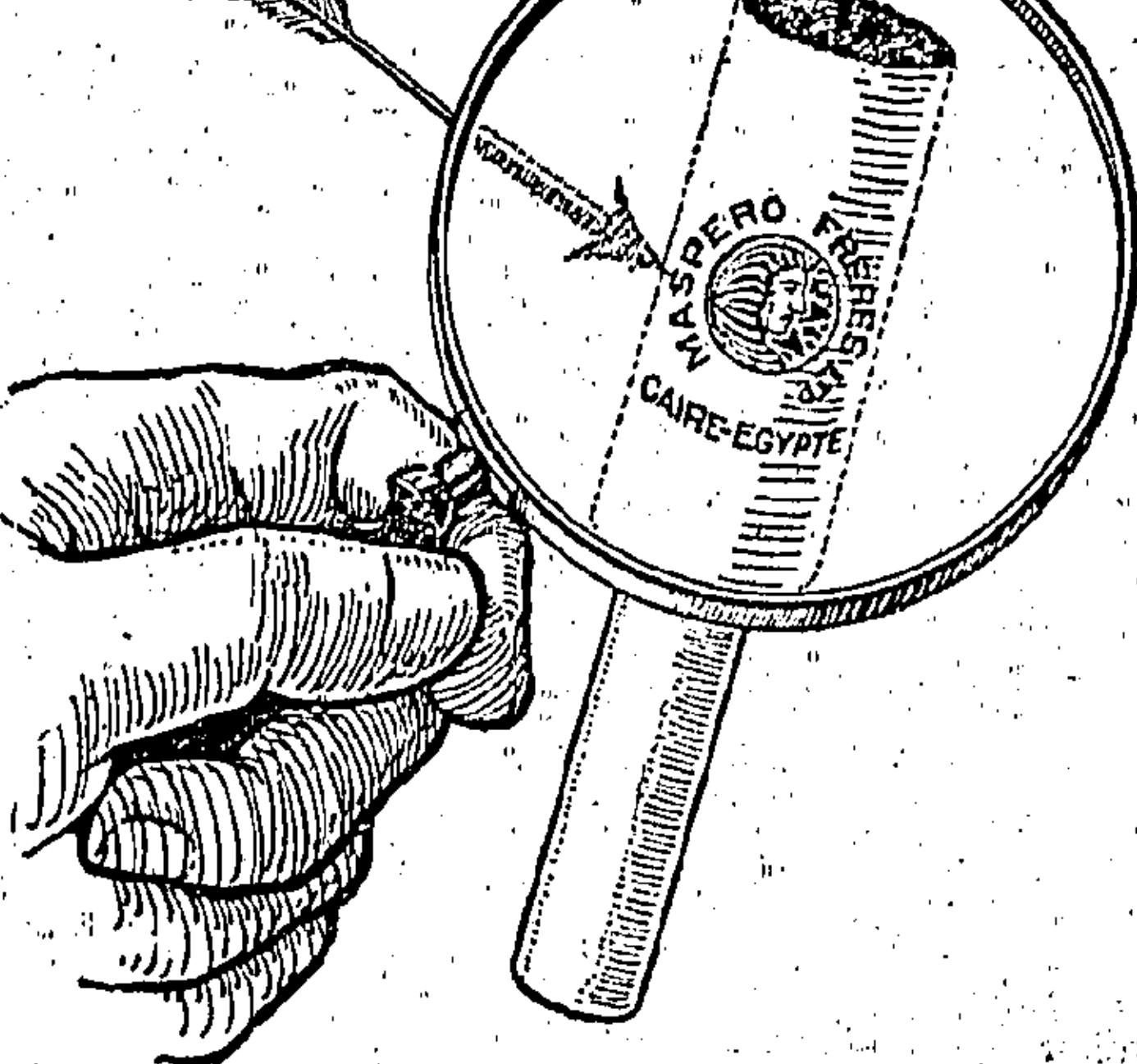
The Terror of Paris

in 4 Parts—Length 7,000 feet.

NOTICES.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

TRADE MARK



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

"FELUCCA" Cigarettes.

Fresh Supplies Arriving Weekly.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

INNOCENT: Her Fanny and His

Foot, Marie Correll.

THE WIFE OF SIR ISAAC HAR-

MAN, H. G. Wells.

THE WATERS, J. J. Bell.

ECHOES FROM THE FLEET, L. O.

Conford.

THE RED CROSS IN WAR, Mary

Billington.

THE REAL KAISER, Anonymous.

NASH'S WAR MANUAL.

HOW THE NATIONS WAGED WAR,

J. M. Kennedy.

BRITISH REGIMENTS AT THE

FRONT, R. Hodder.

DAILY TELEGRAPH GAZETTEER

AND WAR MAP OF WESTERN

EUROPE, No. 4.

NAPOLEON I, A BIOGRAPHY, by

August Fournier, 2 vols.

THE MISCELLANY OF A JAPAN-

ESE PRIEST, translated by

W. N. Porter.

THE GARDEN OF MANA,

LAURENCE HOPE, illustrated

by Brian Shaw.

LOVE AFFAIRS OF THE VATICAN,

Dr. Rappoport.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BEAVER,

A. A. Dugmore.

RUDOLF EUCKEN, W. Tudor Jones

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF

WATER, SEWAGE & FOODS,

Purvis and Hodgson.

PRACTICAL PICTORIAL PHOTO-

GRAPHY.

MURRO'S ENGINEERS' ANNUAL

1915.

XMAS CARDS

CALENDARS 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	" lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	" lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 28
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	" 26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Figs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 18
" Head,—Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	" lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head & Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	" lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	" 22
" Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
" Veal,—Ngau Tai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tai Cheung	" 20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	Oz. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	lb. 30
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese,—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 26
Snipe,—Sha Tani	each 25
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	Oz. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	lb. 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish,—Mun Yu	" 18
Crabs,—Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Mak Yu	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tif To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	" 25
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	" 28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	" 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret,—Black,—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish,—Shek Ksu Kung	" 18
Roach,—Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon,—Ma Yan	" 35
Shark,—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps,—Ha	" 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 22
Sole,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kau Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	Oz. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Ontario)—Tis Chum Ping Kho	" 18
" Small,—Hoi Tung	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 8
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	" 8
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lat	" 18

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	10
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	" 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 10
" Sweet	" 10
Pears, (American),—Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton),—Cooking,—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tse	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each 10
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Tai	lb. 3
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 10
" Cheuk	" 10
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 10
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 10
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 10
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	" 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	" 10
Garlic,—Sun Tau	each 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	" 8
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Sak Mai	" 15
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	each 5
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okra	" 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Paralely,—Kun Tsei	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	" 10
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tse	" 3
" American,—Pa Ki Shu Tse	" 8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tse	" 8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tse	" 3
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 12
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes,—Pan Ke	" 5
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 5
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	" 6
" Tau	" 6

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary issues ultimatum to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgium continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France expires at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Germans invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshohe. German New French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German off wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruka, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 18.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maris revolts in the Cape.

outside Buckingham Palace. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigslut and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayrcourt and Orey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Bada, sinking two ironclads and setting fire another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 28.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 29.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haaloz. Announced that in seven days fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being

peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

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Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Boiotopos (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Lpres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sank off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Farther advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Oreford arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships, Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Atras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Corral Islands by H.M.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rudig River, German Es Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31, total 57,000. Christian De Welf's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception a Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Corral Islands by H.M.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

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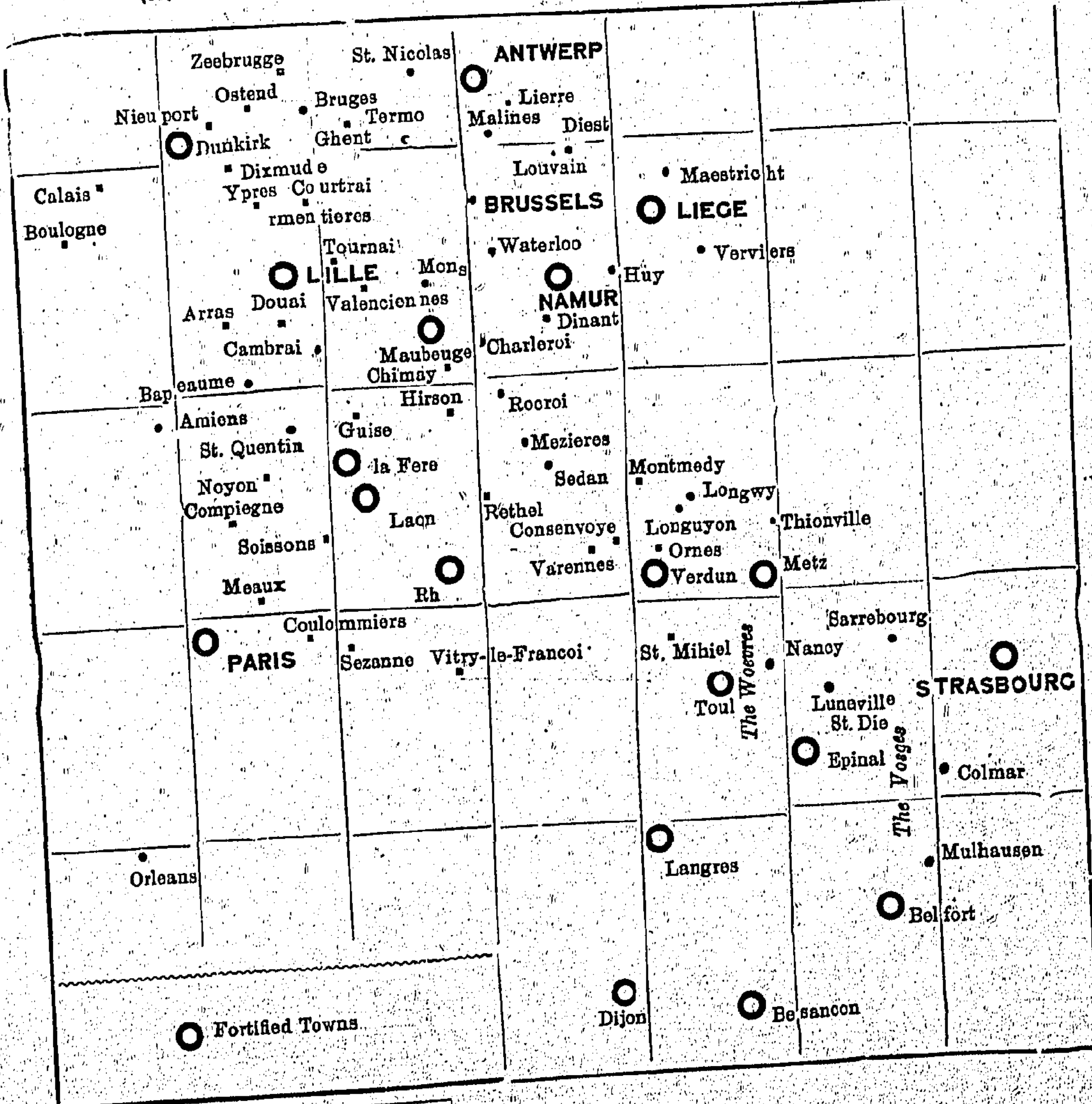
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(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have resumed the offensive in Flanders and made substantial progress.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for \$225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Oanopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princo of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of \$350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Liban.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czanstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zepplin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks strainers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morn-

ing Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals \$4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Waele captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of \$180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Oatend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that St. Saviour's Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Suez.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ship's Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ship's Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship's Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHICH IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS FULLY WORKING IN ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

On and after this date the names of steamers carrying mail to all parts of the world will be reinstated.

The Nankin, with the English Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 13th inst. and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Shidzuoka Maru, with the American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

MAILS DUE.

English, Nankin, 19th inst.
American, Shidzuoka Maru, 20th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Saigon—Per RUBI, 19th inst., 8 a.m.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, 19th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ORENAN, 19th Dec. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 24th inst.)
Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 19th Dec., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th Dec.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 20th Dec. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per DAIGI MARU, 20th inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 21st inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Dec.

Japan via Kobe—Per HOPBANG, 22nd inst., 11 a.m.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Matsumura Maru, Jap. ss. 1,909, K. Akura, 18th inst.—Japan, Coal—M. B. & Co.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. ss. 3,922, T. Date, 18th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

St. Albans, Br. ss. 2,538, E. S. Bakke, 17th inst.—Mojil, 12th inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Chisan Maru, Jap. ss. 1,006, M. Oya, 18th inst.—Dairen, 12th inst. General—Himori & Co.

Holchow, Br. ss. McCulloch, 17th inst.—Swatow, 16th inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Jade, Fr. ss. 709, J. Pannier, 17th inst.—Halphong, 13th inst. General—Order.

Chinhuu, Br. ss. 1,354, E. Finlayson, 18th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—R. & S.

Malta, Br. ss. 3,387, G. W. Cockman, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Malta from Shanghai—Mr. F. Odelemane, Sister E. Lott, Mr. & Mrs. D. Arnett, Sir R. Dano, J. H. Stewart, Rev. L. Lapin, Rev. F. Bougault, A. Tanshanna, Mr. & Mrs. S. Khan, Mrs. T. G. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Gardner, Tony Katon, Mrs. G. L. Nicholas, C. Fleischman, G. R. Dorsey, H. W. Menze, J. D. Batchelor.

Per s.s. Chinhuu from Manila—Mrs. Irene, Mr. Nathan, Mrs. Martins, Messrs. D. M. Andrade, Anderson, Forsyth, Simpson.

Per s.s. St. Albans from Mojil—Messrs. W. J. Johns, Alderson.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada via San Francisco—Per KOREA, 22nd Dec. noon.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 22nd Dec. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 22nd Dec. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday 28th Dec.)

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 22nd Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

Straits and Celebes—Per KUMSANG, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy via Takao & Anping—Per SOSHU M., 22nd inst., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, & United Kingdom—Per KITAKO M., 23rd inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 23rd Dec. noon.

THURSDAY, 24th Dec.

Haiphong & Pakhol—Per HUICHOW, 24th inst., 9 a.m.

Japan via Mojil, Victoria & Tacoma—Per CHICAGO M., 24th inst., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per YINGGOW, 24th inst., 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 28th December.)

FRIDAY, 25th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 25th inst., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 29th Dec.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 29th Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th Jan. 1915.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 1st Jan. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY 12th Jan.

Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Philippine Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this (Contract) mail—Per CORDILERE, 12th Jan. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Dec. to 20th Dec., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 14	7 31 31	1 11 31
Tues. 15	8 31 31	2 11 31
Wed. 16	9 31 31	3 11 31
Thurs. 17	10 31 31	4 11 31
Fri. 18	11 31 31	5 11 31
Sat. 19	12 31 31	6 11 31
Sun. 20	1 31 31	7 11 31

in morning, & afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 13.00—A depression indicated yesterday over North China has strengthened and moved rapidly eastwards. It is now central over Hokkaido.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific. Another has formed over China.

The monsoon will set in again along the China Coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. to N.E. winds, freshening; some drizzling rain, colder.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

17th Dec., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
W'atsook	7a	29.92	10	14	nsw	2 0
Nemuro	6a	29.47			sw	4 4
Hakodate		29.46			sw	2 2
Kokoro		29.77			sw	1 1
Kochi		30.03			sw	1 1
Nagasaki		30.19			nsw	6 1
K'gima		30.13			nsw	2 2
Oshima		30.18			s	1 1
Naha		30.15			no	1 1
Ishijima		30.11			n	4 0
Bonin Is.		30.10				
Choshi						
Whitwell		29.29	32	69	n	4 0
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Shanghai		30.39	35		nsw	1 1
Gutzlaff		30.38	47		n	4 4
Amoy	7a	30.25	58		nw	1 1
Shang P.	6a	30.17	53	88	w	2 2
Swatow		30.20	57	87	no	1 1
Taihu	5a	30.19			o	2 0
Taihu		30.13			n	2 2
Taiwan		30.12			o	2 0
Koshun		30.09			n	8 8
Korea		30.17				
Canton	6a	30.20	60	82		0 0
H'kong		30.17	63	69		0 0
Gay Rook		30.14			e	3 0
Macao		30.14	62		o	1 1
Wuchow	9a	30.30	61	82	e	1 1
Pakhol						
Holchow						
Tsullen	6a	30.17	64		no	3 0
Pouans		30.08	68		nsw	5 0
O. St. J.		29.98	73		ene	4 4
Aparri		30.01	74		n	1 1
Manila		30.11	67		o	1 1
Logaspi		29.99	78		nne	1 1
Hollo	9a	30.03	81		n	3 0
Bacolod						
Abbi		30.01	84		no	2 0
Labuan		29.97	84			

O. W. Jeffries, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 17.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, or Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky; c detached clouds; d drizzling rain; f fog; g gloomy; h hail; i lightning; o overcast; p passing showers; q equally; r rain; s snow; t thunder; v visibility; w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
B'RAY via S'pore, Penang, Colombo	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	10 a.m. 19th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	3 p.m. 19th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO-HAMA	Nile Capt. H. Powell	about 30th Dec.	Freight & P'sage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon 1st Jan.	Freight & P'sage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1914

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.